

文章编号: 1001-0920(2007)11-1274-06

基于 H 滤波器的非线性摄动时滞系统的故障诊断

颜秉勇¹, 田作华¹, 吕冬梅², 施颂椒¹

(1. 上海交通大学 自动化系, 上海 200240; 2. 青岛科技大学 自动化系, 山东 青岛 266042)

摘要: 针对一类非线性摄动时滞系统, 基于 H 滤波器技术, 探讨了系统的故障诊断问题. 首先引入参考模型, 通过构建故障观测器, 形成能反映系统故障的广义残差模型; 然后通过基于线性矩阵不等式(LMI)的方法, 将故障诊断问题转化为系统鲁棒稳定性分析问题, 并给出该问题解存在的 LMI 条件和求法. 该方法既提高了故障观测器对残差的敏感性, 又有效地抑制了干扰, 提高了故障检测的效果. 仿真结果表明了该算法的有效性.

关键词: 非线性摄动; 时滞系统; 故障观测器; 故障诊断; 线性矩阵不等式

中图分类号: TP273

文献标识码: A

Fault diagnosis for time-delay systems with nonlinear perturbations based on H filter

YAN Bing-yong¹, TIAN Zuohua¹, LV Dongmei², SHI Song-jiao¹

(1. Department of Automation, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200240, China; 2. Department of Automation, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, China. Correspondent: YAN Bing-yong, E-mail: yanby@sjtu.edu.cn.)

Abstract: A fault diagnosis scheme is proposed for a class of time-delay systems with nonlinear perturbations based on the H filter. Firstly, the reference modal is introduced. Then a fault observer is formulated to construct a generalized residual, which is used to reflect the system fault. Based on the LMI approach, the problem of system fault diagnosis can be transformed into that of system robust stability analysis. The proposed approach not only improves the sensitivity of fault observer to system fault, but also resists the system perturbations, and the system fault can be detected effectively. Finally, simulation results show the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed approach.

Key words: Nonlinear perturbations; Time-delay system; Fault observer; Fault diagnosis; LMI

1 引言

随着现代自动化技术水平的不断提高, 各类工程系统的复杂性大大增加, 系统的可靠性和安全性已成为保障经济效益和社会效益的一个关键因素. 因此, 对故障诊断理论与方法的研究, 受到了广泛且高度的重视, 并得到了迅速的发展.

近年来, 有关时滞系统的故障诊断问题已成为研究的热点, 并取得了相应的研究成果^[1-5]. 文献[2]采用线性矩阵不等式(LMI)方法设计了基于 H 的滤波器来检测系统的残差; 文献[3]针对一类不确定时滞系统, 采用 LMI 方法设计了基于 H 的滤波器进行故障检测. 但这些结果主要针对线性系统, 而实际系统不可避免地存在不同程度的非线性, 因此对非线性系统故障诊断问题的研究具有重要的理论价

值和实际意义. 近年来, 这方面的研究也有了很大进展^[6-10]. 文献[7]针对一类非线性系统的传感器故障问题进行了研究; 文献[9]采用微分几何的方法设计非线性系统的状态观测器以检测系统故障; 文献[10]采用在线学习的方法, 针对一类不确定非线性系统的故障问题进行了研究. 但到目前为止, 对于非线性时滞系统的故障诊断问题却鲜有报道.

本文研究了非线性摄动时滞系统的故障诊断问题. 首先构建系统状态观测器, 通过选择合适的参考模型, 将非线性摄动时滞系统的故障诊断问题转化为模型匹配问题, 进而转化为非线性摄动时滞系统的鲁棒稳定性分析问题; 然后采用线性矩阵不等式方法(LMI), 给出了观测器解的存在的条件和求法. 仿真结果表明, 该算法所设计的故障观测器, 对故障

收稿日期: 2006-08-06; 修回日期: 2006-11-15.

作者简介: 颜秉勇(1980—), 男, 山东枣庄人, 博士生, 从事非线性时滞系统故障诊断的研究; 田作华(1946—), 男, 江苏盐城人, 教授, 博士生导师, 从事控制系统远程故障诊断、智能控制技术等研究.

有较强的敏感性,同时对干扰有较强的抑制能力,进而验证了算法的有效性.

2 问题描述

考虑如下一类含有故障的带有非线性摄动的时滞系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= Ax(t) + A_d x(t-d) + \\ &g_1(x(t), t) + g_2(x(t-d), t) + \\ &Bu(t) + B_w w(t) + B_f f(t), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$y = Cx(t) + Du(t) + D_w w(t) + D_f f(t). \quad (2)$$

其中: $x(t) \in R^n$ 是系统的状态向量; $u(t) \in R^p$ 是系统的控制输入向量; $y(t) \in R^q$ 是系统的输出向量; $f(t) \in R^l$ 是需检测的故障信号向量; $w(t) \in R^m$ 是外界扰动输入向量; $A, A_d, B, B_f, B_w, C, D, D_f, D_w$ 是适当维数的已知矩阵或向量; $d > 0$ 是滞后时间常数; $g_1(\cdot) (g_1(0, t) = 0), g_2(\cdot) (g_2(0, t) = 0)$ 是系统的非线性摄动项,且满足如下条件:

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x(t), t) &= \alpha_1 \|x(t)\|, \\ g_2(x(t-d), t) &= \alpha_2 \|x(t-d)\|. \end{aligned}$$

其中, α_i 是已知正实数.

对系统(1)和(2)设计如下全阶故障检测滤波器,以实现故障检测:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\hat{x}}(t) &= A\hat{x}(t) + A_d \hat{x}(t-d) + \\ &L(y(t) - \hat{y}(t)) + Bu(t), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{y}(t) = C\hat{x}(t) + Du(t). \quad (4)$$

其中: $\hat{x}(t) \in R^n, \hat{y}(t) \in R^q$ 分别是系统状态和系统输出的估计值; L 是需确定的观测器增益. 定义状态误差 $e(t) = x(t) - \hat{x}(t)$, 残差信号 $r = y(t) - \hat{y}(t)$, 可得残差系统状态方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}(t) &= (A - LC)e(t) + A_d e(t-d) + \\ &g_1(x(t), t) + g_2(x(t-d), t) + \\ &(B_f - LD_f)f(t) + \\ &(B_w - LD_w)w(t), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$r(t) = Ce(t) + D_f f(t) + D_w w(t). \quad (6)$$

通过泰勒公式,将式(5)中的非线性项 $g_1(x(t), t), g_2(x(t-d), t)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处展开,可得系统的传递函数为

$$r(s) = T_{rw}(s)w(s) + T_{rf}(s)f(s).$$

其中 $T_{rw}(s)$ 和 $T_{rf}(s)$ 分别表示系统不确定项 $w(t)$ 和故障信号 $f(t)$ 到残差信号 $r(t)$ 的传递函数.

本文设计故障检测滤波器的主要思想是:选择适当的参考模型 $R_f^{[1]}$,并定义广义残差信号

$$r_e = r - R_f f(t) = T_{rw}w + (T_{rf} - R_f)f,$$

设计滤波器(5)和(6),对于给定的 $\epsilon > 0$,求状态观测器增益矩阵 L ,使系统(3)和(4)渐近稳定,并满足

$$T_{rw} < \epsilon, \quad T_{rf} - R_f < \epsilon \min. \quad (7)$$

由文献[1]可知,对于给定的 $\epsilon > 0, \delta > 0$,如果

$$\int_0^+ r_e^T r_e dt < \epsilon^2, \int_0^+ f^T f dt + \int_0^+ w^T w dt < \delta \quad (8)$$

成立,则不等式(7)一定成立.对于参数 ϵ 和 δ 的寻优问题将在以后进一步研究,本文只涉及对于给定的参数 ϵ 和 δ ,进行故障检测滤波器的设计.设参考模型 R_f 的状态空间实现为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_f(t) &= (A_f - L_f^* C_f)x_f(t) + A_d f(t-d) + \\ &(B_f - L_f^* D_f)f(t), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$r_f = C_f x_f(t) + D_f f(t), \quad (10)$$

$$x_f(0) = 0, \quad t = 0,$$

其中 L_f^* 为需确定的参考模型矩阵.为表达方便,定义如下变量:

$$\bar{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e(t) \\ \hat{x}(t) \\ x_f(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A - LC & 0 & 0 \\ LC & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_f - L_f^* C_f \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{A}_d = \begin{bmatrix} A_d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_d \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{C} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ -C_f \end{bmatrix}^T,$$

$$\bar{B}_f = \begin{bmatrix} B_f - LD_f \\ LD_f \\ B_f - L_f^* D_f \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{g}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} g_1(x(t), t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{g}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} g_2(x(t-d), t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{B}_w = \begin{bmatrix} B_w - LD_w \\ LD_w \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (11)$$

可得增广系统的状态方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\bar{x}}(t) &= \bar{A}\bar{x}(t) + \bar{A}_d \bar{x}(t-d) + \bar{g}_1 + \\ &\bar{g}_2 + \bar{B}_f f(t) + \bar{B}_w w(t), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$r_e = \bar{C}\bar{x}(t) + D_w w(t). \quad (13)$$

因此,基于 H 滤波器的故障诊断问题可转化为对于给定的 $\epsilon > 0, \delta > 0$,选取一个合适的参考模型,求状态观测器增益矩阵 L ,使系统(12)和(13)渐近稳定,并满足

$$\int_0^+ r_e^T r_e dt < \epsilon^2, \int_0^+ f^T f dt + \int_0^+ w^T w dt < \delta.$$

为便于研究,本文假设

$$D_w^T D_w < \epsilon^2 I.$$

3 故障检测滤波器的设计

首先选取一个合适的参考模型,然后将故障检测滤波器的设计问题转化为一类带有非线性摄动时滞系统的鲁棒稳定性分析问题^[12-17],从而求解出故障检测滤波器的增益矩阵 L .

3.1 参考模型的选择

首先,为能有效地诊断出系统故障,需选择如下

参考模型:

$$\int_0^t r_f^T r_f dt + \int_0^t f^T f dt. \quad (14)$$

可以看出,通过选取较大的参数,可使参考模型对于故障有较高的灵敏度^[2].

引理 1^[7] 对于给定的 $\epsilon > 0$ 和系统 (9) 和 (10),如果存在对称正定矩阵 P, Q 和矩阵 Y ,使如下矩阵不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} M & -PB_f + YD_f & C^T & -PA_d \\ * & -I & D_f^T & 0 \\ * & * & -I & 0 \\ * & * & * & Q \end{bmatrix} > 0$$

成立,则式 (14) 成立,且 $L^* = P^{-1}Y$. 其中: $M = -A^T P - PA + C^T Y^T + YC - Q$, * 为矩阵的对称项.

3.2 H 滤波器的设计

引理 2^[18] 对于任意 $x, y \in R^n$ 以及任意正定矩阵 $W \in R^{n \times n}$,不等式 $2x^T y \leq x^T W x + y^T W^{-1} y$ 成立.

定理 1 对于给定的 $\epsilon > 0$,如果系统

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + A_d x(t-d) + g_1(x(t), t) + g_2(x(t-d), t) + Bw(t), \quad (15)$$

$$y = Cx(t) + Dw(t), \quad (16)$$

满足条件

$$D^T D - \epsilon^2 I, \\ g_1(x(t), t) \leq \epsilon x(t), \\ g_2(x(t-d), t) \leq \epsilon x(t-d),$$

且存在常数 $\epsilon_1 > 0, \epsilon_2 > 0$ 以及对称正定矩阵 P, Q , 满足下列矩阵不等式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M & PA_d & P & P \\ A_d^T P & -Q + \epsilon_2^2 I & 0 & 0 \\ P & 0 & -\epsilon_1 I & 0 \\ P & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_2 I \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (17)$$

其中

$$M = PA + A^T P + Q + C^T C + \epsilon_1^2 I + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2^2 - D^T D} (PBB^T P + 2PBD^T C + C^T DD^T C),$$

则闭环系统渐近稳定,且具有 H 性能,即

$$y(t) \leq w(t).$$

证明 若存在对称正定矩阵 P 和 Q , 选取 Lyapunov 函数 $V(t)$ 为

$$V(t) = x^T(t) Px(t) + \int_{t-d}^t x^T(\tau) Qx(\tau) d\tau.$$

当 $w(t) = 0$ 时,有

$$\dot{V}(t) = x^T(t) P[Ax(t) + A_d x(t-d) + g_1(x(t), t) +$$

$$g_2(x(t-d), t)] - x^T(t-d) Qx(t-d) + [Ax(t) + A_d x(t-d) + g_1(x(t), t) + g_2(x(t-d), t)]^T Px(t) + x^T(t) Qx(t).$$

由引理 2 可得

$$2x^T(t) P g_1(x(t), t) + \epsilon_1^{-1} x^T(t) P P x(t) + \epsilon_1 g_1^T g_1 = \epsilon_1^{-1} x^T(t) P P x(t) + \epsilon_1^2 x^T(t) x(t).$$

同理可得

$$2x^T(t) P g_2(x(t-d), t) + \epsilon_2^{-1} x^T(t) P P x(t) + \epsilon_2 g_2^T g_2 = \epsilon_2^{-1} x^T(t) P P x(t) + \epsilon_2^2 x^T(t-d) x(t-d).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &= x^T(t) [PA + A^T P + Q]x(t) + x^T(t-d) [-Q]x(t-d) + 2x^T(t) PA_d x(t-d) + \epsilon_1^{-1} x^T(t) P P^T x(t) + \epsilon_2^{-1} x^T(t) P P^T x(t) + \epsilon_1^2 x^T(t) x(t) + \epsilon_2^2 x^T(t-d) x(t-d) + \epsilon_1^{-1} x^T(t) P P^T x(t) + \epsilon_1^2 x^T(t) x(t). \end{aligned}$$

$\dot{V}(t) < 0$ 的一个充分条件是

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_1 & PA_d \\ A_d^T P & N_2 \end{bmatrix} < 0.$$

其中

$$N_1 = PA + A^T P + Q + \epsilon_1^{-1} P P^T + \epsilon_1^2 I + \epsilon_2^{-1} P P^T, \\ N_2 = -Q + \epsilon_2^2 I.$$

由于

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_1 & PA_d \\ A_d^T P & N_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M_1 & PA_d \\ A_d^T P & M_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

其中

$$M_1 = PA + A^T P + Q + C^T C + \epsilon_1^{-1} P P^T + \epsilon_2^{-1} P P^T + \epsilon_1^2 I + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2^2 - D^T D} (PBB^T P + 2PBD^T C + C^T DD^T C), \\ M_2 = -Q + \epsilon_2^2 I.$$

根据矩阵的 Schur 补性质以及不等式 (17), 可得 $dV/dt < 0$ 成立.

当 $w(k) = 0$ 时,

$$H(x, w) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &+ y^T(t) y(t) - \epsilon^2 w^T(t) w(t) = x^T(t) [PA + A^T P + Q + C^T C]x(t) + x^T(t-d) [-Q]x(t-d) + 2x^T(t) PA_d x(t-d) + 2x^T(t) [PB + C^T D]w(t) + 2x^T(t) P [g_1(x(t), t) + g_2(x(t-d), t)] + (D^T D - \epsilon^2) w^T(t) w(t) + x^T(t) [PA + A^T P + Q + C^T C]x(t) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& x^T(t-d)[-Q]x(t-d) + 2x^T(t)PA_d \times \\
& x(t-d) + 2x^T(t)[PB + C^T D]w(t) + \\
& (D^T D - \alpha^2)w^T(t)w(t) + \alpha^2 x^T(t) \times \\
& PP^T x(t) + \alpha^2 x^T(t-d)x(t-d) + \\
& \alpha^2 x^T(t)PP^T x(t) + \alpha^2 x^T(t)x(t) = \\
& x^T(t)[PA + A^T P + Q + C^T C + \alpha^{-1}PP^T + \\
& \alpha^2 PP^T + \alpha^2 I + \frac{1}{2-\alpha^2} (PBB^T P + \\
& 2PBD^T C + C^T DD^T C)]x(t) + \\
& x^T(t-d)[-Q + \alpha^2 I]x(t-d) + \\
& 2x^T(t)PA_d x(t-d) - (\alpha^2 - D^T D)w(t) - \\
& \frac{1}{2-\alpha^2} (B^T P + D^T C)x(t) = \\
& \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} M_1 & PA_d \\ A_d^T P & M_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ x(t-d) \end{bmatrix} - \\
& (\alpha^2 - D^T D)w(t) - \\
& \frac{1}{2-\alpha^2} (B^T P + D^T C)x(t)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
M_1 &= PA + A^T P + Q + C^T C + \alpha^{-1}PP^T + \\
& \alpha^2 PP^T + \alpha^2 I + \frac{1}{2-\alpha^2} (PBB^T P + \\
& 2PBD^T C + C^T DD^T C), \\
M_2 &= -Q + \alpha^2 I.
\end{aligned}$$

应用矩阵的 Schur 补性质以及不等式(17) 可得
 $H(x, w) = \dot{V}(t) + y^T(t)y(t) - \alpha^2 w^T(t)w(t) < 0$.
 对上式两边求积分可得

$$y(t) \quad w(t)$$

定理 2 对于给定的标量 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 和参考模型 R_f , 如果系统满足假设条件 1, 且存在 $\alpha_1 > 0$, $\alpha_2 > 0$ 以及对称正定矩阵 P, Q 和 X, Y , 满足不等式

$$[M]_{15 \times 15} < 0. \tag{18}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{0101} &= P_{11}A - YC + A^T P_{11} - \\
& C^T Y^T + Q_{11} + C^T C + \alpha_1^2 I, \\
M_{0102} &= Q_{12}, M_{0103} = -C^T C + Q_{13}, \\
M_{0104} &= P_{11}A_d, M_{0107} = P_{11}, M_{0110} = P_{11}, \\
M_{0113} &= (B_f^T P_{11} - D_f Y^T)^{-1}, M_{0114} = (X^T D_f)^{-1}, \\
M_{0115} &= (B_f P_{33} - D_f L^* P_{33}), M_{0201} = Q_{21}, \\
M_{0202} &= P_{22}A + A^T P_{22} + \alpha_2^2 I + Q_{22}, \\
M_{0203} &= Q_{23}, M_{0205} = P_{22}A_d, \\
M_{0208} &= P_{22}, M_{0211} = P_{22}, \\
M_{0214} &= (D_w^T X^T)^{-1}, M_{0302} = Q_{32}, \\
M_{0213} &= (B_w P_{11} - D_w^T Y^T)^{-1}, \\
M_{0301} &= -C^T C^T + Q_{31},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{0303} &= C^T C + P_{33}(A - L^* C) + \\
& (A - L^* C)^T P_{33} + \alpha_1^2 I + Q_{33}, \\
M_{0306} &= P_{33}A_d, M_{0309} = P_{33}, M_{0312} = P_{33}, \\
M_{0401} &= A_d^T P_{11}, M_{0404} = -Q_{11} + \alpha_2^2 I, \\
M_{0405} &= Q_{12}, M_{0406} = Q_{13}, \\
M_{0502} &= A_d^T P_{22}, M_{0504} = Q_{21}, \\
M_{0505} &= -Q_{22} + \alpha_1^2 I, M_{0506} = Q_{23}, \\
M_{0603} &= A_d^T P_{33}, M_{0606} = -Q_{33} + \alpha_1^2 I, \\
M_{0604} &= Q_{31}, M_{0605} = Q_{32}, M_{0701} = P_{11}, \\
M_{0707} &= -\alpha_1 I, M_{0802} = P_{22}, M_{0808} = -\alpha_1 I, \\
M_{0903} &= P_{33}, M_{0909} = -\alpha_1 I, \\
M_{1001} &= P_{11}, M_{1010} = -\alpha_2 I, M_{1102} = P_{22}, \\
M_{1111} &= -\alpha_1 I, M_{1203} = P_{33}, M_{1212} = -\alpha_1 I, \\
M_{1301} &= (P_{11}B_f - YD_f)^{-1}, \\
M_{1302} &= (P_{11}B_w - YD_w)^{-1}, \\
M_{1401} &= (XD_f)^{-1}, M_{1402} = (XD_w)^{-1}, \\
M_{1501} &= (P_{33}B_f - P_{33}L^* D_f)^{-1}, \\
M_{1502} &= D_w^T D_w^{-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

可得基于 H 滤波器的故障诊断系统, 且观测器增益矩阵 $L = P_{11}^{-1} Y$.

证明 对于系统(12) 和(13), 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{g}_1^2 &= g_1^2 \quad x(t)^2 = \\
& e(t) + \hat{x}(t)^2 \\
& 2^2 (e(t)^2 + \hat{x}(t)^2) \\
& 2^2 (e(t)^2 + \hat{x}(t)^2 + (t)^2) = \\
& 2^2 \left\| \begin{matrix} e(t) \\ \hat{x}(t) \\ (t) \end{matrix} \right\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\bar{g}_2^2 = g_2^2 \left\| \begin{matrix} e(t-d) \\ \hat{x}(t-d) \\ (t-d) \end{matrix} \right\|^2.$$

对系统(12) 和(13) 进一步整理, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{f}(t) &= \bar{A}(t) f(t) + \bar{A}_d(t-d) f(t-d) + \bar{g}_1 + \bar{g}_2 + \\
& [\bar{B}_f^{-1} \quad \bar{B}_w^{-1}] \begin{bmatrix} f(t) \\ w(t) \end{bmatrix}, \\
r_e &= \bar{C}(t) f(t) + [0 \quad C_w^{-1}] \begin{bmatrix} f(t) \\ w(t) \end{bmatrix}, \\
I - [0 \quad D_w^{-1}]^T [0 \quad D_w^{-1}] &> 0.
\end{aligned}$$

令

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & & \\ & P_{22} & \\ & & P_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & Q_{13} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & Q_{23} \\ Q_{31} & Q_{32} & Q_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

根据定理 1, 将式 (11) 定义的 $\overline{A}, \overline{A}_d, \overline{C}, \overline{B}_f, \overline{g}_1, \overline{g}_2, \overline{B}_w$ 代入不等式 (17) 的左端, 并定义 $Y = P_{11}L$, 经整理即可得到不等式 (18).

定理 2 给出了基于 H 滤波器的故障检测滤波器解的存在条件以及增益矩阵 L 的求解方法. 矩阵不等式 (18) 是一个 LMI, 在给定 $\gamma > 0, \epsilon > 0$ 和参考模型 R_f 的条件下, 可利用 Matlab 的 LMI 工具箱进行求解.

4 仿真实例

考虑如下含有故障的一类非线性时滞系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) = & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} x(t-1) + \\ & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \sin t & \\ & 0.1 \sin t \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \\ & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u(t) + \\ & \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \sin(t-1) & \\ & 0.1 \sin(t-1) \end{bmatrix} x(t-1) + \\ & \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix} w(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0.05 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} f(t), \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = [1 \quad 1]x(t) + 0.1f(t) + 0.05w(t).$$

根据引理 1, 令 $\gamma = 3$, 利用 LMI 工具箱中的 Feasp 求得 $L^* = [-5.3562 \quad 2.6781]$.

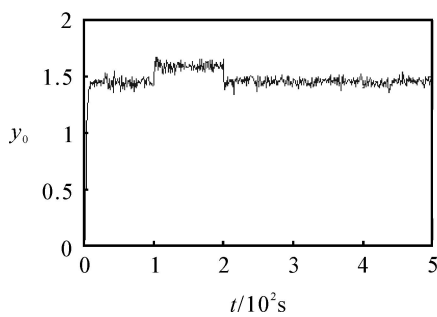


图 1 观测器输出

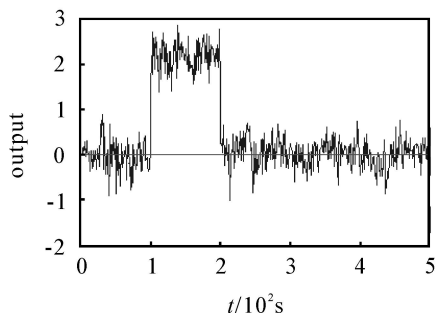


图 2 残差信号

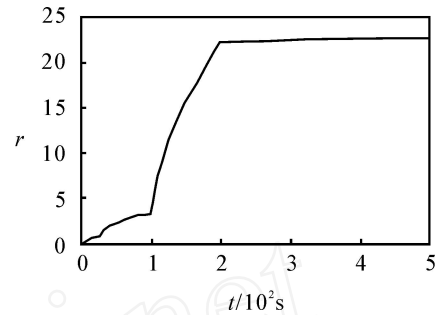


图 3 残差范数

取 $\gamma = 0.3, \epsilon = 0.5$, 滞后时间 $d = 1$, 利用定理 2, 求得观测器增益矩阵

$$L = [0.017, 32, 0.5011]^T.$$

假设未知系统输入为能量 0.01 的白噪声, 故障信号为 100 ~ 200 s 的单位方波信号, 仿真结果如图 1 ~ 图 3 所示.

仿真结果表明, 根据定理 2 所设计的观测器对系统故障比较敏感, 同时对于扰动信号有较强的抑制能力.

5 结 语

本文研究了带有非线性摄动的时滞系统故障诊断问题. 首先采用构建故障观测器并选用故障参考模型的方法, 对系统的故障检测问题进行了研究; 然后通过基于 LMI 的方法, 将故障诊断问题转化为一类带有非线性摄动的时滞系统鲁棒性分析问题, 并应用 LMI 方法给出了该问题解的存在条件和求法. 本文所设计的故障观测器不但对于故障信号比较敏感, 而且对于干扰有较强的抑制能力, 提高了故障检测效果. 仿真实验进一步验证了本文算法的有效性. 另外, 本文只考虑了对于给定的参数 γ 和 ϵ 进行故障检测滤波器的设计, 而对于参数 γ 和 ϵ 的寻优问题则没有进行深入研究, 这将是进一步的研究课题.

参考文献(References)

[1] 钟麦英, 汤兵勇, Steven X Ding, 等. 状态时滞系统故障诊断问题的 LMI 方法研究[J]. 控制与决策, 2002, 17(1): 15-18.
(Zhong Mai-ying, Tang Bing-yong, Steven X Ding, et al. LMI approach to design state-delayed fault detection system[J]. Control and Decision, 2002, 17(1): 15-18.)

[2] 白雷石, 田作华, 施颂椒, 等. 基于时滞依赖 H 滤波器的时滞系统故障诊断[J]. 控制与决策, 2005, 20(9): 1012-1016.
(Bai Lei-shi, Tian Zuo-hua, Shi Song-jiao, et al. Fault diagnosis for time-delay system based on H filter[J]. Control and Decision, 2005, 20(9): 1012-1016.)

[3] 白雷石, 田作华, 施颂椒, 等. 基于 H 滤波器的不确定

- 状态时滞系统鲁棒故障诊断[J]. 信息与控制, 2005, 34(1): 163-166.
(Bai Lei-shi, Tian Zuo-hua, Shi Song-jiao, et al. Fault diagnosis for uncertainty time-delay system based on H filter[J]. Information and Control, 2005, 34(1): 163-166.)
- [4] You Fu-qiang, Tian Zuo-hua, Shi Song-jiao. Actuator fault diagnosis of a class of time-delay systems[C]. Proc of the 5th IFAC World Congress. Hangzhou, 2004: 1798-1802.
- [5] Bin Jiang, Marcel Starowiecki, Vincent Cocquempot. Fault identification for a class of time-delay systems[C]. Proc of the American Control Conf. Anchorage, 2002: 2239-2244.
- [6] Liu Ai-lun, Chen Yong-yun, Yu Jin-shou. Sensor fault diagnosis in nonlinear and time-delay systems with uncertainties [C]. Proc of the 5th IFAC World Congress. Hangzhou, 2004: 1703-1706.
- [7] Arun T Vemuri. Sensor bias fault diagnosis in a class of nonlinear systems [J]. IEEE Trans on Automatic Control, 2001, 46(6): 949-954.
- [8] Marios M Polycarpou, Alexander B Trunov. Learning approach to fault diagnosis: Ddetectability analysis[J]. IEEE Trans on Automatic Control, 2000, 45(4): 806-812.
- [9] Arun T Vemuri, Marios M Polycarpou, Amt R Ciric. Fault diagnosis: Of differential-algebraic systems [J]. IEEE Trans on System, Man and Cybernetics, 2001, 31(2): 143-152.
- [10] Zhang Xiao-dong, Marios M Polycarpou, Thomas Parisnin. A robust detection and isolation scheme for abrupt and incipient faults in nonlinear systems [J]. IEEE Trans on System, Man and Cybernetics, 2001, 31(2): 143-152.
- [11] Mahmoud M S, Zribim. H -controller for time-delay systems using linear matrix inequalities [J]. J of Optimization Theory and Applications, 1999, 100(1): 89-122.
- [12] 俞立. 鲁棒控制线性矩阵不等式处理方法[M]. 北京: 清华大学出版社, 2002.
(Yu Li. Robust control-LMI method [M]. Beijing: Tsinghua University Press, 2002.)
- [13] Ding S X, Ding E L, Jeansch T. An approach to analysis and design of observer and parity relation based FDI systems[C]. Proc of the 14th IFAC World Congress. Beijing, 1999: 37-42.
- [14] Wang H, Lam J. An optimization approach to design robust fault detection observers [C]. The 3rd Asia Control Conf. Shanghai, 2000: 3052-3056.
- [15] Frank P M. Enhancement of robustness in observer based fault detection[J]. Int J of Control, 1994, 59(4): 955-981.
- [16] Patton R J, Hou M. On sensitivity of robust fault detection observers [C]. Proc of 14th IFAC World Congress Conf. Beijing, 1999: 67-72.
- [17] Kim J H, Park H B. H state feedback control for generalized continuous/discrete time-delay system[J]. Automatica, 1999, 35(6): 1443-1451.
- [18] Wang Y, Xie L, De Souza. Robust control of a class of uncertain nonlinear systems [J]. System Control Letter, 1992, 19(12): 139-149.

(上接第 1273 页)

- [6] 孙洪飞, 赵军, 高晓东. 带有时滞摄动的线性切换系统的稳定性[J]. 控制与决策, 2002, 17(4): 431-434.
(Sun Hong-fei, Zhao Jun, Gao Xiao-dong. Stability of linear switched systems with delayed perturbations[J]. Control and Decision, 2002, 17(4): 431-434.)
- [7] Zhai G S, Liu D R, Imae J, et al. Lie algebraic stability analysis for switched systems with continuous-time and discrete-time subsystems[J]. IEEE Trans on Circuits and Systems II Express Briefs, 2006, 53(2): 152-156.
- [8] Ji Z J, Wang L, Xie G M. Quadratic stabilization of switched systems[J]. Int J of Systems Science, 2005, 36(7): 395-404.
- [9] Ji Z J, Wang L. Robust H control and quadratic stabilization of uncertain discrete-time switched linear systems [C]. Proc of the American Control Conf. Portland, 2005: 24-29.
- [10] Montagner V F, Leite V J, Peres P L. Discrete-time switched systems: Pole location and structural constrained control [C]. Proc of the 42nd IEEE Conf on Decision and Control. 2003: 6242-6247.
- [11] Haddad W M, Benstein D S. Controller design with regional pole constraints[J]. IEEE Trans on Automatic Control, 1992, 37(1): 54-69.
- [12] Garcia G. Quadratic guaranteed cost and disc pole location control for discrete-time uncertain systems[J]. IEE Proc Control Theory Appl, 1997, 144(6): 545-548.
- [13] Yu L, Gao F R. Optimal guaranteed cost control of discrete-time uncertain systems with both state and input delays[J]. J of the Franklin Institute, 2001, 338(1): 101-110.
- [14] Yu L, Chu J. An LMI approach to guaranteed cost control of linear uncertain time-delay systems [J]. Automatica, 1999, 35(6): 1155-1159.